%) patients with paratonsillitis and 12 (41,38 %) - with peritonsillar abscess. Microbiological research of the material carried out by classical methods. The control group was represented by 31 healthy volunteers. The statistical analysis of results are fulfilled by means of Student's criterion of reliability.

Results. The elimination of bifidobacteria, propionic acid bacteria and salivary streptococcus, and also partially lactobacteria from the studied biotope is observed in patients that testifies the deep violations of colonisation resistance of oropharyngeal mucous membrane. The contamination by streptococci, staphylococci, enterotoxigenic and usual escherichia, hemophilic bacteria, candids, pseudomonads, branchamellas occurred on this background. The persistense is actualized by associations of these microbes consisting from two (51,72% cases) or three (31,03%) types of infectious agents.

Conclusions. The leading agents which caused complications on the basis of the analysis of population level and the corresponding factors: pyogenic streptococcus in 14 (48,28%) cases, goldish staphylococus in 8 (27,59%), strains of usual and enterotoxigenic coli bacilli in 2 (6,90%), hemophilic bacteria in 2 (6,90%), blue pus bacillus in two patients and alpha-hemolytic streptococcus - in one patient had been established.

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MICROFLORA OF THE DISTAL PART OF THE SMALL INTESTINE CAVITY OF SPLENECTOMIZED ALBINO RATS

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For today well-known is circumstance that any surgical interference is instrumental in suppression of function of immunocompetent cells. Such state of organism of man or animal is named a «paratherapeutic immunodeficiency» which is formed already during the first four o'clock of post-operated period and can last even to three days [2]. In splenectomized rats the immunodeficiency state which can violate the regulator function of intestine cavity microbiota is formed, and the degree of these violations need be established in the current research [1, 3, 4].

According to the consistency index, frequency of occurrence in the cavity of the distal small intestine of splenectomized animals the constant microflora was represented by autochthonous obligate anaerobic bacteria of Bifidobacterium, Lactobacillus and Bacteroides genera and facultative anaerobic bacteria: genus Escherichia and Staphylococcus. In these animals becomes the elimination of bacteria of the genus Peptostreptococcus and Enterococcus, and in parts of experimental rats (14,3-28,6 %) was observed even elimination of the main representatives of the microbiota of this area.

According to the population level, quantitative dominance coefficients and significance to the main group (dominant microorganisms) in cavity of distal part of small intestine of splenectomized animals belongs normal anaerobic bacteria of genera Bifidobacterium, Lactobacillus and Bacteroides, and facultative anaerobic bacteria of Escherichia genus.

In splenectomized animals from cavity of distal part of small intestine was observed an elimination of bacteria of genus Peptostreptococcus and Enterococcus, against which there was contamination of the area in a small number of animals (28,6-42,9%) with pathogenic (enterotoxigenic Escherichia) and opportunistic enterobacteria (Klebsiella, Edwardsiella, Erwinia, Proteus), peptococci and bacteria of the genus Clostridium, which reached a minimum population level.

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